## THE FIRST MEN TO GO

PREPARATIONS FOR WORKING THE OF-FICIAL GUILLOTINE.

EXCISE AND PARK BOARDS FIRST ON THE MAYOR'S LIST - TALK ABOUT OTHER

CHANGES-PARK COMMISSIONER BELL'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED - MR.

STRONG'S CALLERS YESTERDAY

Mayor Strong's acceptance of the resignation of President Clausen, of the Park Department, on Thursday, as made public by The Tribune yesterday, was the cause of intense interest among heads of departments and their subordinates, who want their principals to "hang on" as long as possible. It is known that the Mayor has accepted the resignations only of those Commissioners who have to him their request to be relieved from further service, over their own signatures. This was simply an act of courtesy on his part, he explained, so that it may appear that these officials' exit is a voluntary matter with them.

Park Commissioner Bell laid his resignation b fore the Mayor yesterday, and the latter accepted it at once, to take effect on February 13, the same day as Mr. Clausen's, Friends of Mr. Bell have

been urging his reappointment.

The resignation of Fresident James J. Martin, of the Police Board, has not been accepted by the Mayor. When asked yesterday if he would appoint Police Commissioners next week, the Mayor replied in the negative.

"I think I will wait until the Police bills pending in the Legislature are acted on, before I make these appointments. I do not expect that these bills will pass right away."

The Mayor has taken pains to say that he means to appoint a Democrat Corporation Counsel. To a majority of the other offices he will probably appoint Republicans. It was said yesterday that if the Bi-Partisan Police bill became a law, the Mayor would take the two Democrats of the board from the Grace and O'Brien organizations respectively Others said that one of the Democrats would come from the German-American Reform Union. These

from the German-American Reform Union. These conclusions were subsequently denied, on what seemed to be good authority.

"To carry out the spirit of the bi-partisan police measure, said one of the Mayor's close friends, "the Mayor must take two of the board from the Republican party and the other two from the regular Democracy of the city, which is Tammany Hall. Any other action would be open to criticism as an attempt to violate the spirit of the law."

The Mayor said yesterday, when asked what changes he intended making on Wednesday, that he really did not know himself. There was no dearth of applications.

he really did not know himself. There was no dearth of applications.

The first batch of appointments is expected to take in Excise, Park and Dock Commissioners. The Mayor said that he would appoint Excise and Park Boards if he got the acceptances of the men he wanted. It is expected that each board will contain two Republicans and one Anti-Tammany Democrat. Major William Plimley, ex-Superintendent of the Money Order Department in the New-York Postoffice, was said to be slated for Commissioner of Jurors in place of Robert B. Nooney. The salary is \$5,009 a year and the term three years. The names of Joseph Larocque, Austin G. Fox, Francis M. Scott and David J. Dean continued to be mentioned for Corporation Counsel. There seems to be no doubt that the Mayor has decided that the Commissioner of Public Works and City Chamberlain shall be Republicans. Among the names most talked of for these places were General Anson G. McCook, William Brookiteld, Joel B. Erhardt, General C. H. T. Collis, James L. Wells and Killaen Van Rensselaer.

Colonel Cruger, John E. Milholland, ex-Mayor Long Retrieved.

eral C. H. T. Collis, James L. Wells and Kiliaen Van Rensselaer.
Colone: Cruger, John E. Milholland, ex-Mayor John Forter, of Meadville, Penn.; Alfred R. Page and ex-Park Commissioner Paul Dana were among the callers on Mayor Strong yesterday. The visit of ex-Commissioner Dana gave rise to a report that the Mayor would ask him to accept his former place in the Park Board as a Democratic member.

The Mayor's public hearing on the Power of Removal bill, which the new Constitution and the Procedure bill prescribes, will take place at noon to-day in the Mayor's office. The hearing will probably last only a brief time, as nobody is expected to appear against the bill. The Mayor intends to approve the measure as soon as the hearing so ever lit then goes to Governor Morton for signature and will undoubtedly be back in the Mayor's hands in duly certified form, so that Colonel Strong can begin the decapitation of the Tammany officials affected by it on Wednesday, the day he has set for the first batch of heads to fall into the basket.

Albany, Feb. 8 .- The following letter was received om Mayor Strong of New-York City to-day by Assemblyman O'Grady, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities:

MAYOR STRONG AND THE PARK BOARD.

Committee on Cities:

Dear Sir: Referring to Assemblyman Percy's bill.

No. 558, reorganizing the New-York Park Board,
I understand that that bill has been amended by
making the salary of the president of the new
board \$1,000, the same as the other commissioners,
and recommitted to the Committee on Cities. I disapprove of the provisions of the bill making five
commissioners where there are now four, as in my
judgment four are enough. I further disapprove of luggment four are enough. I further disapprove the change in the law relating to the salary of missioners, believing that they should remain now, to wit: That the president of the commiss should have a salary of \$5,000, and that the o members should serve without remuneration.

HUNDREDS OF DOGS TO BARK.

MORE ENTRIES FOR THE COMING SHOW AT THE GARDEN THAN EVER BEFORE.

Madison Square Garden have been received this year than ever before. They number 1,5%, and are as follows: Mastiffs, 14; St. Bernards, 148; bloodhounds, 11; great Danes, 29; Newfoundlands, 7; Russian wolfhounds, 22; deerhounds, 33; greyhounds, 38; foxhounds, 15; retrievers, 2; Chesapeake Bay dogs, 6; pointers, 111; English setters, 12; Irish setters, 77; Gordon setters, 48; spanlels, 123; collies, 88; old English sheep dogs, 9; poodles, 77; buildogs, 60; buil-terriers, 80; Boston terriers, 31; basset hounds, 4; dachshunds, 42; heagles, 54; fox terriers, 143; Irish terriers, 51; black and tan terriers, 19; white English terriers, 15; bandle Dinmont terriers, 11; Bedlington terriers, 16; Scottish terriers, 46; Skye terriers, 9; Yorkshire terriers, 29; toy terriers, 3; pugs, 8; toy spanlels, 39; Italian greyhounds, 8; schipperkes, 6, and miscellaneous, 8. are as follows: Mastiffs, 14; St. Bernards, 148;

JAPANESE TEA OF THE CRITERION CLUB. The members of the Criterion Club gave to day afternoon a unique and delightful entertainthe clubhouse were turned into Japanese tea gar-dens. From the ceilings hung parasols, and on dens. From the ceilings hung parasols, and on the wails were panels of rich Japanese embroidery. Lamps veiled with pink shades shed soft beams of rosy light through the rooms, and an orchestra played. But it rendered American music only. The Royal Japanese Troupe performet many feats of magic, and tea—"cold" and otherwise—flowed. A handsome luncheon was served, and the afternoon was greatly enjoyed by all of the 880 men and women present. A feature of the "tea" was an immense screen of flowers in bunches, arranged so as to imitate a Japanese screen. As the women left the clubhouse, fragrant bouquets and Japanese fans were presented to them, the latter being souvenirs of the occasion. The refreshments were served by six Japanese boys and girls, arrayed in their native costumes, and by about a dozen waiters, also arrayed in their native dress.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. James Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Lichambert, Mrs. Louis Stiefl, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Simons, Miss Schafer, Miss Carrie Wormser, Miss Rotschild, Miss Eckman, A. J. Wormser, Mrs. E. Heiler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. De Freece.

Several reports have recently been circulated con-cerning the alleged sale in part or in whole of the Morse Building, No. 140 Nassau-st. Nathaniel Niles, the owner of the property, told a Tribune reporter yesterday the facts which doubtless originated the

"I have for some time owned the Morse Building. I am its owner now, and expect to continue to be. A mortgage was held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York for \$480,000, at six per cent, representing a part of the original purchase price. A mortgage at five per cent for \$160,000 was held by the Morse estate. I have negotiated a mortgage loan with the Washington Life Insurance Company at five per cent for \$575,000 to run for five years. A portion off the \$160,000 mortgage had been previously paid off to the Morse estate, and I have entirely liquidated the indebtedness to the Mutual Life. The land on which the Morse Building stands embraces about 6,000 square feet, and the appraised value of this is about \$575,000. The building is nine stories high, and its dimensions are 70 feet by \$5 feet, and its appraised value is \$460,000, which makes a total valuation of \$1.125,000 for the entire property. It is my purpose to add four stories to the height of the building, which will make it about as high as the American Tract Society Building, which will stand beside it." "I have for some time owned the Morse Building

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday retired Captain Henry D. Hooker, of the City Hall squad, on a pension of \$1,375 per annum, Captain Hooker was appointed on January 28, 1861, and had been a captain since August 2, 1879. He was recently declared permanently disabled by the surgeons. He was stricken with paralysis nearly two years ago.

FACTS FOR FREE-TRADERS.

AND DECIDEDLY UNPLEASANT ONES, TOO.

OFFICIAL REPORTS PUBLISHED BY A FREE TRADE ADMINISTRATION DEMOLISH A FREE-TRADE THEORY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Feb. 8.—Facts are constantly cropping out, even in the official publications of this free-trade Administration, which deal staggering blows to some of the most precious and dearig cherished theories of free-traders. A recent report from Consul-General Mason, at Frankfort, Germany, which will soon be published by the State Department, furnishes some facts of this sort. One theory ment, furnishes some facts of this sert. One theory to which free-traders most tenaciously cling is that a protective tariff cripples and curtails the export trade of a country. In his speech in London a few months ago Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, said in substance that the "tariff reformers" of the United States were tearing down the harriers raised by the protectionists, not only in order to encourage and increase the importations of foreign goods, but also to encourage and increase the export trade of the United States. That the latter result has not yet obtained, the official reports of Treasury affairs clearly prove. It may be argued that the time has been too short since the enactment of the existing Tariff law. That argument, however, cannot be urged in the case of England, which for a half-century has enjoyed the blessings and reaped the bene fits of a free-trade policy, adopted at a time when she stood at the head of the manufacturing countries of the world and was without a single formid-

that country began to change her policy, and within the next two or three years the protective system became firmly established. Great Britain enjoyed every advantage over Germany. In 1870 the United Kingdom imported from all countries only 102,000 tons of iron and steel, nearly three-fourths of which was bar iron of a special quality as material for the crucible steel manufacturers of Sheffield. According to Consul-General Mason's report, the Imports had risen in 1890 to 324,000 tons, an increase of over 300 per cent, "by far the larger portion of which was supplied by Germany, which country in 1893 exported to England and six principal British es 208,000 tons of steel and iron, being about 18 per cent of the total German export of that "Fifty years ago," Mr. Mason says, "Germany re

able rival in "the markets of the world." In the

production, manufacture and export of iron and

steel Great Britain had no rival. Germany, on the

other hand, lagged far behind. Twenty years ago

ceived fully one-half of her entire iron from England." Moreover, "the German output of manufactured steel and iron rose from 2,068,000 tons in 1878 to 3,162,000 tons in 1882, an increase of 54 per cent in four years, with a corresponding increase in exports and decrease in the imports of these metals for domestic use." Comparing the progress of the iron and steel industries of Great Britain and Germany in each principal department or class of product during the decade from 1882 to 1892, "the surprising fact is revealed that while the German output of pig-iron increased 46 per cent, that of Great Britain decreased 22 per cent." According to the beautiful theory of the free-trader, German exports of iron and steel, however, must have declined because of her protective tariff, while those of Great Britain must have increased because that country had no such tariff. That must have been so, because every free-trader would insist that it ould not have been otherwise. And yet Consul-General Mason (whose report is based upon one nade by the secretary of the British Iron Trade Association some months ago, after an exhaustive s, the decade from 1882 to 1892), the steel produc of Great Britain increased 41 per cent, that of Germany was augmented 83 per cent, and, to complete the picture, German exports of and steel increased by 11 per cent, while those of Great Britain declined to the extent of 37 per

Verily, "facts are stubborn things," and often disagrecable things for theories to encounter. The anxiety of the fronmasters of the United Kingdom on account of German competition does not spring from the prospect of inroads upon the markets of England and the British colonies alone, for in South and Central America and other countries, they meet sharp and active competition from the same source.

MODE CORRORATIVE EVIDENCE

The statements made by Consul-General Mason in his report are strongly corroborated by a re-

adoption of the protective system between 1875 and 1896, and has as steadily decreased in England during the same period. In 1881 the German output of pig iron amounted to 3,380,896 tons, and with the exception of two years, there was an increase in the output of each year over that of the preceding year down to and including 1883, in which year it amounted to 4,563,148 tons, being an increase of nearly 1,699,690 ons over the output of 1882. In 1882 the English output amounted to 8,566,694 tons; in 1884 to 7,881,473 tons; in 1886 to 8,566,694 tons; in 1884 to 7,881,473 tons; in 1886 to 6,722,737 tons, and in 1891 to 6,829,841 tons, a decrease of more than 1,790,990 tons, as compared with the output of 1882.

Consul Stephan says: "Though England is as yet producing nearly as much pig iron as France and Germany together, her output has nevertheless taken a downward course, while that of Germany proves to have taken larger dimensions every year. Assuming that England's annual decrease and Germany's annual increase will continue at the same rate, the two countries will meet on the same level in only a few years, and a few years more added will give this Empire the second place among the pig-iron producing countries, the United States being the first. This constantly increasing production of pig iron in Germany is the result of the growing demand for this material factor. The growing demand for the manufacture of machinery and tools, railway, ship, and bridge building and all the other branches of manufacturing industries of which iron is the material factor. The growing demand for the raw material is due to a growing call for the manufactured article, which again means an extension of the market for these goods. Germany is untiring in her search after new markets. The good organization of export associations, the Government and through its Department of Commerce, and, above all, the intelligence of the mercantile classes, make it possible that the unceasing efforts are crowned with success.

The array of facts set

The East Side Chapel and Bible Woman's Association, No. 404 East Fifteenth-st., which for years has been successfully engaged in its excellent work on the East Side of the city, endeavoring by means of its kindergarten, singing-school, cook ing classes, chair-seating class, sewing school, darning class and boys' drill and club, together with its Sunday-school, to give some practical and beneficial instruction where it is much needed, requires funds to continue its efforts. To replenish its depleted trasury it has secured the services of Locke Richardson, so favorably known to the New-York public, to give on Thursday next, Febnovel and attractive recitations. novel and attractive recitations. The managers are Mrs. E. Bergh Brown, Mrs. John McKesson, ir., Mrs. Isaac S. Platt, Miss Kate Bond, Mrs. W. K. Thorn, Mrs. George F. Hodgman, Mrs. R. P. Lincoln, Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh, Mrs. A. B. Hart, Mrs. M. L. Dickinson, Mrs. B. W. Horton, Miss Patterson, Mrs. J. W. Goddard, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. J. Hull Browning, Miss H. A. Butterworth, Miss F. B. Brown, Miss M. P. Barker, Miss M. C. Barker, Miss Graydon, Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer, Mrs. R. C. Hostwick, Mrs. G. W. Stanton, Mrs. W. W. Horton, Mrs. A. Riker and Miss E. Odell, who earnestly hope that the public will take such an active interest in supporting this charity that they will not be forced to cripple the work which is now advancing so encouragingly.

THE MUSICIANS NOT AGGRIEVED.

Gilmore Band feel aggrieved because Signor Fan-ciulli did not accept their proffered services to play with the Marine Band next Sunday night at Madison Square Garden is emphatically contra-dicted. The musicians are surprised that such a story should have gone abroad. They would have story should have gone abroad. They would have been glad to co-operate with Signor Fancialli, as a tribute of respect to the memory of their iamented leader, but are particularly anxious that the mis-representation should be contradicted. They wish the concert every success possible, and say they "are proud of the Marine Band's performance, as every true musician should be." THE COURTS.

RECOVERING DAMAGES FOR DEATH. JUDGES DIFFER ABOUT THE EFFECT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION ON DEATHS PRIOR TO ITS ADOPTION.

There seems to be a difference of opinion between the judges of the various courts as to the effect of the new Constitution on an action to recover damages for death where the action was begun or the cause of death occurred before the adoption of new Constitution. In a case which cently tried before Judge Patterson, of the Su-preme Court, the first in which the point was raised in that court-the Judge granted the motion increase the damages asked for from \$5,000, which was the limit under the old statute, to \$25,000, the new Constitution making the sum which can be sued for unlimited. In that case the jury gave a verdict for \$18,000 for the death of a young lawyer named Terence C. O'Reilly, in favor of hi widow, Mary. The accident occurred in Jan-uary, 1894, months before the new Constitution was adopted. It was then said that there was a dif-ference of opinion between the judges on the question of increasing the damages in actions which arose prior to the adoption of the Constitu-tion.

which arose prior to the adoption of the Constitution.

Similar questions arose yesterday before Chief
Judge Daly and Judge Pryor in the Court of Common Pleas. Both Judges refused to increase the
damages asked for. The actions had been begun
before the new Constitution was adopted. Judge
Pryor, in denying the motion, said:

"I have the greatest respect for the opinion of
Mr. Justice Patterson, but in this instance I am
unable to concur with him. Independently of
statute, the plaintiff had no cause of action, and
the rule is elementary that when the statute
creates a right and prescribes a remedy, that
remedy is of the essence of the right and exclusive. When the cause of action accrued, the plaintiff's right was limited to \$5.000. By a subsequent
amendment of the Constitution, the right of recovery is unlimited. If I allow an amendment increasing the damages beyond \$5.000, the plaintiff
will acquire a right which he had not when his
cause of action arose. The rule is not to give
either a statute or a constitution a refractive
operation unless its expressed terms so require,
but such is not the case here. This provision of
the new Constitution is perfectly consistent with a
prospective effect only."

The question has not as yet been brought to the
attention of the appellate branch of either of the
courts.

MRS. WYSE AGAIN ON THE STAND. A LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND CONGRATULAT-ING MR. WYSE-SHE DENIES HER HUS-PAND'S ALLEGATIONS.

Mrs. Wyse was again on the stand to explain now she didn't hypnotize her husband out o 150, and when the case was resumed before Judge Freedman yesterday she told how often she had left her husband in 1888. He called on her several times when under the influence of liquor, and had user profane and abusive language to her She denied ever having said Wyse was an The witness had been married, she said, to Edward C. Hill, who died in 1871. She denied has ing been in a disorderly house, as Wyse testified, and said she had been introduced to Wyse by Mr. Hill. She also denied having received anything from Wyse before marriage, but Wyse, wh was recalled, said he had paid her \$25 a He had never known her husband, and said she was known as Nellie Rich, and he had lived with No. 1.163 Broadway before marriage. He said he didn't know the notice was published, Mr. Hinsdale said the notice had been called to Wyse's attention, and introduced a letter to prove The letter was from Grover Cleveland to Wyse and was as follows:

she was as follows:

Sheriff's Office, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1873.

William: I am amazed and dumfounded, but congratulate you, and from the bottom of my heart A long life of perfect biles and married content ment I hope may be yours. I go to find Bissell with whom a shall drink the health of the newly married. Please present my compliments to the other side of the firm.

CLEVELAND. In the upper left-hand corner of the single sheet on which the note was written the writer had

drawn a hand, pointing upward, with a long fore finger.
The case was adjourned until next Friday.

JUDGE PRYOR IN PHILOSOPHIC MOOD. HE GIVES SOME PROPLE GOOD ADVICE AND TELLS DENTON AND HIS WIFE TO AGREE.

Judge Pryor played the part of peacemaker, philosopher and general giver of good advice in the Cham-ers of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The ase was one brought by James Rozell, as assigned of Samuel H. Denton, against Jeanle L. Denton, and was on the return of an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the property, and also for an injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with the business. Samuel H. Denton was, until recently, the propri

the Court.
"No, sir," said the attorney. "These experiences have sobered him better than any cure. He has stopped entirely."
"I am inclined to doubt that," said Judge Pryor.
"No man who becomes a slave to that frightful habit ever stops entirely. My experience has taught me that."

"I am inclined to doubt that," said Judge Pryor,
"No man who becomes a slave to that frightful
habit ever stops entirely. My experience has
taught me that.
"It is admitted," said the Court, "that the wife
has been running the business in the best interests of all concerned, and I do not mean to take
it away from her. These people ought to agree,
and you lawyers ought to agree, we have only a
little while to live anyway, and in the short time
allotted to us we should have no contentions. I
will appoint the wife as receiver, rather than an
outsider. Gentlemen, make your order."

writ of mandamus made by Elihu Root on behalf of Supreme Court Judges Foliett and Parker was heard. The action is a friendly one, and is brought simply a test of the interpretation of the law that allows the extra compensation to the judges not to exceed \$5,000 and the effect of the Judiciary article in the new Constitution. Mr. Root said that

Miss Agne. Lyons agains' the elevated railroad for damages for injuries received in a collision between trains at One-hundred-and-twerty-seventh-st, and Eighth-ave, was out for half an hour yesterday afternoon, and returned a verdict for \$10,000, to which the judge added an allowance of 5 per cent and a stay of sixty days.

DECISIONS BY THE COURT OF APPEALS. Albany, Feb. 8.—The following decisions were handed down by the Court of Appeals to-day:

handed down by the Court of Appeals to-day:
Walter Carter agt. Abel Spaulding and others, appellants; Andrew J. Deianey agt. the Pennsylvania Ralroad Company, appellant; Otto J. Lang, anciliary executor, etc., agt. the Houston, West Street, Rallroad Company, appellant; Eulailan Meads agt. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Miles M. O'Brien and another; Ruth Percey, appellant, agt. the Fitchburg Raliroad Company; Kate A. Primeau agt. the National Life Association, appellant; Lizzie Retti

the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, Limited, appellant; Franklin P. Roberge agt. Maria N. Winne, appellant; John Weber and others agt. James Wallace, appellant. Judgment affirmed with costs. John G. Johnson agt. the Long Island Rallroad Company, appellant. Judgment affirmed with costs, and with ten per cent damages under Section 3,251 of the code. of the code.

Mary Wiley, by guardian, etc., agt. the Long
Island Railroad Company, appellant. Order affirmed
and judgment absolute ordered against defendant, and judgm with costs.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. COURT CALENPARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Ingraham, J.-Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motions.

Circuit Court-Part III-Before Ingraham, J.-Saturday calendar called at 10:30 a. m.

Superior Court-Special Term-Before Freedman, J.-Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

Surrogate's Court-Chambers-Before Fitzgerald, S.-No. 170, estate of Bernard Toch, at 10:30 a. m. Wills for probate: Johann A. H. J. Kruper, Patrick Lucy, James Anderson, Claus Droge, at 10:30 a. m.

Common Pleas-Special Term-Before Pryor, J.-Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motions.

City Court-Special Term-Before Ehrlich, C. J.-Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court. By Ingraham, J. Rosseveit vs. Bertram-Charles I. McBurney. Lindemann vs. Duncan-Richard N. Arneux. Matter of Gessner-William T Gray. Matter of C. P. Hawkins's Sons Brewing Company-I. B. W. Putnam vs. Eichele-Elisha K. Camp. Leffler vs. Blaha-James J. Nealis. By Van Brunt, P. J. Matter of Goodrich-Lawton Company-Thomas P.

By Pryor, J. Hall vs. Blum-Hugh R. Garden Superior Court. By Gildersleeve, J. Pratt-Arthur C. Palmer RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Ingraham, J.

Matter of C. P. Hawkins's Sone Brewing Company—
Frances Craighead vs. Craighead arddy, aighead vs. Craighead Manufacturing Com-n. H. Ricketts.

By Van Brunt, P. J. Justus Oesterlein vs. Herman Betz-William H. Ricketts Sophie E. Beuch vs. Jacob B. Weinberg-James J Common Pleas.

By Pryor, J.

James Rozell vs. Jaente L. Denton.-Jaente L. Denton. IT WAS ONLY A "DUMMY" WOMAN.

BUT TWO POLICEMEN CHASED A MAN WHO THEY

THOUGHT WAS KIDNAPPING HER THREE BLOCKS.

As Policemen Dale and Maxon, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, were walking down Eighth-ave, shortly after 7 o'clock on Thursday night, they saw a shabbily dressed man stop in front of a drystore kept by Abraham Nachbar, at No. 500 Eighth-ave., and look into the window. Suddenly the man turned toward a woman, who was standing by his side, selzed her by the waist and started on a

The man could not run very fast, but both th The man could not run very last, the man could not run very last, to realize what had happened, and they were only brought to their senses by the sound of a piercing shriek. By this time the man was nearly a block away. The street was almost deserted and the policemen could plainly see the man staggering along with the woman or his shoulder. They started in pursuit. The man heard them coming and ran faster. He shouted for help as he ran, but no one answered his cry. Just above Thirty-fourth-st the two policemen caught up with the running man, and as they were about to seize him he threw the woman face down in a

seize him he threw the woman face down in a owbank and ran into Thirty-fourth-st. Maxon lowed him, while Dale stayed behind to look after woman. She was lying quietly in the snow and i not stir when the policeman came up, hale stooped gently and tried to raise the young man. She was stiff, and he had great difficulty raising her to a standing position. When he did he gave one look at her and then sat down on curb and laughed until he cried. The woman as a wire dummy such as may be seen in front many drygoods stores. It was dressed completely a long ulster and a winter hat. At that moment xon came back panting with his prisoner. Is the woman much hurt?" he asked anxiously. No." gasped Dale, pointing to the figure, "but its very cold."

e's very cold."

The policemen went back to the store. There they used that the scream which they had heard and such had been partly responsible for their mistake of come from the lips of Mrs. Nachbar, who had on the theft committed.

HIGHER PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

THE STORM PARALTZES BUSINESS-A SHARP RISE

IN PERISHABLE PRODUCTS. The storm paralyzed all business in the markets kept oilstoves burning. Live fish in the marble tanks froze to death under the ice-covered water

able. Until noon, not a barrel of oysters had reached the city. The Long Island freight train got in about 1 p. m., bringing a few oysters, twelve hours behind time. Live cod sold at 12 cents a pound, steak cod at 15 cents and market cod at 8 cents. Dressed eels brought 15 and 29 cents a pound; bluefish sold for 18 cents a pound; striped bass, 25 to 25 cents; black bass, 29 cents; carp. 18 cents; flour-specifically baddack 8 cents; flyur-baddack 8 cents; 25 cents; black bass, 29 cents; carp, 18 cents; flounders, 12 and 15 cents; haddock, 8 cents; live lobsters, 18 cents; hallbut, 18 and 29 cents; pompano, 25 cents, and Southern Spanish mackerel, 25 cents. Fresh mackerel, 25 cents each; pickerel, 18 cents a pound; red snapper, 19 and 15 cents; Western salmon, 19 and 15 cents; Southern sheepshead, 18 cents; green smelts, 18 cents; weakfish, 15 cents; wall-eyed pike, 18 cents; tomcods, 12½ cents, and white perch 18 cents. North Carolina roe shad sold for \$2.5 cach, and white for \$1.25, cents, and starts for \$1.25, cents, and white perch 18 cents.

cents. North Carolina roe shad sold for \$2.25 each, and bucks for \$1. Florida roe shad are worth \$1.25, and the bucks, 69 cents.

Prices of vegetables were marked up by the dealers, not so much because of the storm here, as because of the reported severity of the weather in the South, whence the spring and late winter supplies come. It is feared great damage has been done to early sown vegetables in Florida and Georgia. Green peas cost in Fulton Market yesterday \$2 a peck; string beans \$2 cents a quart; soup vegetables were \$0 cents a bunch, double the price of a week ago; astragon got to \$20 cents a bunch; green okra cost \$50 cents a hundred; hothouse tomatoes, 50 cents a pound, and Florida tomatoes, \$55 cents cents a pound, and Florida tomatoes, 25 cents each; mushrooms, 20 cents to \$1.25 a pound; esca-role and chicory, four heads for 25 cents; green peppers, 75 cents a dozen; new carrots, 50 cents a bunch; lettuce, \$1 to \$150 a dozen; cranberries, 20 cents a quart; rhubarb, 15 cents a bunch; radishes, 25 cents a small measure, and oyster plants, 16

25 cents a small measure, and dyster plants, it cabbage 15 cents a head; cucumbers, \$\mathbb{E}\$ a dozen, and small white onions, \$\mathbb{Z}\$ cents a small measure. Sweet potatoes are worth \$\mathbb{D}\$ cents a small measure. Sweet potatoes are worth \$\mathbb{D}\$ cents a peck, and Irish potatoes \$\mathbb{Z}\$ to and \$\mathbb{Z}\$ 75 a barrel. Spinach is very dear, seilling at wholesale at \$\mathbb{E}\$ 50 a barrel and at \$\mathbb{D}\$ cents a peck retail.

Creamery butter costs 30 cents a pound, and fresh eggs \$\mathbb{Z}\$ cents a fozen, or nine for a quarter. Good Florida oranges, those which escaped freezing by being in storage during the coid snaphefore this one, sell here now for \$\mathbb{E}\$ and \$\mathbb{T}\$ a box, or \$\mathbb{D}\$ cents a dozen. Valendas retail at 20 cents a dozen. Malaga grapes are \$\mathbb{D}\$ cents a pound. Owing to the growing scarcity of sheep in this country, the butchers say, the prices of mutton and lamb must advance. Hindquarters of mutton now cost 14 cents a pound; forequarters, 16 cents; lengths haddle, 20 cents; leg of mutton, 14 cents; rack chops, 20 cents; English chops, 25 cents, shoulder, 3 cents, and mutton kidneys, 5 cents. Half a carcass of lamb sells for 13 cents a pound, hindquarters for 16 cents, and forequarters for 12 cents; shoulder and breast, 10 cents; and loin chops, 25 cents a pound.

REPORTERS REFORE THE EXTRA GRAND JURY The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, after a ses-sion of two hours yesterday, adjourned at 1 p. m. Seven or eight witnesses were examined, among them Police Captains Pickett, of the Tenderioin sta-tion; Delaney, of the Charles-st. station, and Acting Captain Oates, of the Broadway Squad. Several Police Headquarters reporters were also before the jury, but the nature of the testimony adduced durjury, but the nature of the testimony adduced during the session could not be learned. It is thought the reporters were subpoenaed to tell the Grand Jury about an interview with Police Commissioner Sheehan which was given out on the day following Police Captain Schmittberger's appearance before the Lexow Investigating Committee. The reporters were bound by an oath of secrecy.

It is understood that a portion of the evidence laid before the jury by the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy on Monday last related largely to the actions of one or more of the Police Commissioners.

COTTON OVERPRODUCTION.

RELIEF FROM UNPROFITABLE PLANTING.

CONTRAST BETWEEN ARKANSAS AND TENNES SEE-THE ECONOMIC CURSE OF SLAVERY-WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH

-DIVERSIFICATION OF IN-DUSTRIES THE WAY

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

There is a striking contrast between the tone o

public discussion in the adjacent States of Arkansas and Tennessee on the absorbing Southern question of 5-cent cotton. Little Rock is one of the most picturesque and healthful cities in the Southwest, and it is the metropolis of one of the most fertile farming States; but it is not a prosperous town, and a feeling of discouragement and hopelessness pervades its population. The averages of cotton and grain production to the acre in Arkansas are among the highest in the Union. Anything except sugar cane, rice and tropical fruit can be raised on the soil. Its cotton is of the finest quality; grain of all kinds does well; two crops of potatoes can be produced instead of one; it is a great fruit country; and it has timber tracts of enormous extent. With all these resources the farmers ought to be prosperous and contented; but they are not. Some of them are doing well, especially Germans in the western counties who diversify their crops and always have something to sell-whether cotton, pork, hay, grain or fruit; but the majority of the cotton planters are in debt and talk about the future in a hopeless way. They assert that they are losing money in raising cotton, yet they know of nothing else that is open to them. They denounce the merchants as their worst enemies for refus ing to make advances upon any crop except cotton, but despair of emancipating themselves from conditions of unprofitable agriculture which are forced upon them by their creditors. Memphis is reached after an afternoon's rail-

way journey through a beautiful country. It is a busy, bustling town, with a population of 80,000. Ten rallways pass through it and make it a great centre of business as a collecting point for cotton and a distributing point for merchandise. It is one of the largest cotton markets in the South, and has a steadily increasing lumber trade. It is a well-built city, with excellent pavements, handsome business blocks, and fine residences, and is pulsating with activity and enterprise. Its merchants talk about 5-cent cotton hopefully and philosophically. The price, they will say, is very low, but the crop is a large on and the planters are not ruined by any means. The cost of production has been materially reduced by various economics; cotton seed is sold to the oil factories and brings in an offset to the low price of the cotton; and the planters are practical men who are diversifying their crops, raising their own food supplies and adapting themselves to hard times. Five-cent cotton is certainly discouraging, they will add, but not absolutely ruinous. Even if the price never rises, planters will retrench expenses in various ways and learn how to produce it profitably for 4 or 5 In order to explain this difference in tone in

discussing the same problem one must take into account the general contrast between the industries of Arkansas and Tennessee. One is a farmwith rich mineral resources undeveloped, with coal veins inadequately worked, iron unmined, marble unquarried, railways unbuilt and manufacturing industries almost wholly neglected. The other is also a rich agricultural State, but it has a co-ordinate series of mining and manufacturing industries of great importance. Coal, iron and phosphates are mined on a large scale. In Eastern and Central Tennessee there are stone, marble and mining industries in a high state of development. Factories are running by the hundreds in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and other cities. There are diversified industries offering employment to a busy population, and agriculture is not the sole reing State, with timber tracts virtually unopened, source. The eggs are not all carried in a single basket. So when cotton falls to a level where general feeling of hopelessness and despair.

The contrast which has been drawn between two cities and States serves to illustrate the general condition of the cotton belt and the prospect of relief opened by the wonderful development of industrial resources during recent years.
If it were the Old South, 5-cent cotton would be the sign of agricultural impoverishment and economic ruin. But it is the New South, self-made, reorganized in resources, and awaiting the coming of better times and the revival of those National policies which have ministered to the prosperity of the American people; and 5-cent cotton, while an impressive warning against the evils of overproduction, is not a death-knell to

Slavery prevented diversification of industries wherever it existed on the American continent It promoted concentration of effort upon a single agricultural product. It made coffee the chief staple of Brazil, left the West Indies mainly dependent upon sugar, and converted the Southern States into a cotton belt and the border States into a tobacco tract. Wh-n emancipation was decreed in the British West Indies, countries where slavery was retained were advantageously affected, Brazil obtaining an ascendency in coffee-planting and the Spanish West Indies in sugar production. After the planters of Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guinea had experimented unsuccessfully with free colored labo imported from Africa, they introduced coolies from the East Indies and were enabled to compete effectively with Cuba in cane sugar; but the coffee industry in other islands languished and their commercial importance declined. Eman was deferred until the planters could adapt themselves to the altered conditions of labor and profit by the reverses and experiences of their rivals in the British West Indies; but the eco-nomic curse of dependence upon a single industry of wealth-its sugar plantations, tobacco having fallen to a subordinate and greatly inferior level; and the cane industry was subjected to the tremendous pressure of competition with European beet sugar. Brazil also had one principal agricultural staple, coffee, and overproduction between 1880 and 1886 sent down the price to 7 cents and rendered the industry unremunera

The American cotton belt was delivered by the Civil War from the immediate effects of similar overproduction. It was not until 1880 that the cotton crop exceeded that of 1860, and during the interval the prices were high; but when the production ran up to 9,000,000 bales, in 1891, the requirements of consumption were so far exceeded that prices declined and the industry was exposed to ruinous conditions. Dependence upon a single industry, which was the chief economic evil of slavery, survived emancipation, and when the ravages of war had been repaired, menaced the South with impoverishment and exhaustion. Economic history in the West Indies and Brazil was repeating itself in the cotton belt, and the hope of salvation lay in systematic measures for reducing acreage in cotton and in diversification of industries.

Reduction of sugar production has been im

practicable under the operation of the European bounty system and the extraordinary development of the beet industry. West Indian planters had only one resource—that of cheapening production by improved machinery-and since Euro-

pean countries were adopting a similar policy this was of little avail. Brazilian coffee planters were more successful. When coffee touched bottom at 7 cents they reduced the crop, and prices have ranged between 15 and 25 cents, and the industry has been restored to a profitable basis. The same process was employed after 1891 in the cotton belt, and a material decrease in acreage followed during the next two years, with a temporary improvement in price. Corresponding measures will accomplish a similar result during the approaching season. Through planters' combinations and agreements, more superficial cultivation of the land by employment of less fertilizer and an inevitable curtailment of production by shrinkage and readjustment of credits, smaller cotton crops and higher prices are generally anticipated in the South during the next two years. Ultimately there may be larger crops and the evils of overproduction may again be felt; and for this reason all artificial measares for reducing acreage may be regarded as temporary expedients. The future of Southern agriculture would be dark and unpromising, indeed, if there were no prospect of relief in diversification of industries, a policy which in the West Indies has been to a large degree impracticable.

The growth of cotton manufacturing, for example, has been rapid and continuous in the South since the Civil War, as shown by the following table:

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

Norman C. Walker, of New-Orleans, commenting in "The Tradesman" on this table, estimates a product of \$58.983,510 from Southern cotton factories in 1894, or an increase of \$12,011,997 over 1890. He asserts that the cotton mills are adding \$44,353,000 each year to the value of the cotton crop, or nearly 15 per cent. If all the cotton, he remarks, produced in the Southern States could be manufactured there, it would increase the value of the crop four-fold, and the great problem which is now harassing the planters would be solved. This industry, while most prominent in the Carolinas and Georgia, has been extended to Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and other States, and, while there has been a slight reduction of production during the last year, is in so prosperous a condition that New-England manufacturers are entering the field and making large investments in the South. The Legislatures of Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina have exempted from taxation for ten years the have exempted from taxation for len years the capital invested in the manufacture of cotton goods, and a similar proposition is now before the Alabama Legislature. Owing to improved machinery and increased skill in the labor, the tendency is toward the production of a higher quality of goods; and the advantages of cheap fuel, abundant water power, lower prices of the raw material and more manageable labor are so marked that it is not surprising that the New-England manufacturers are swarming southward.

England manufacturers are swarming southward.

Simultaneously with the establishment of cotton factories in the South, the iron and coal
fields of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia
and West Virginia have been opened; the marble
quarries of East Tennessee and North Georgia
have been set in operation; cotton oil factories
have multiplied; the phosphate industry has been
developed on a large scale, and manufacturing
has been introduced as the chief occupation of
nearly all the largest towns. The South is no
longer dependent solely upon agriculture as the
source of its prosperity. Its industries are already
diversified and attracting every year new reserves of capital and skilled labor. That is the
way of salvation from the intolerable burdens
of unremunerative and overproductive cottomplanting.

There are pessimists in the South who refuse to

There are pessimists in the South who refuse to cotton is clearly an uniform to speculate upon the possibility of raising 3-cent cotton at a profit.

The evils of overproduction and gambling on

cotton at a profit.

The evils of overproduction and gambling on reckless exporters' guesses are real and urgent; and there will be practical methods of counteracting them. It ought not to be possible another year for the value of the greatest source of wealth in the South to be wantonly sacrificed through an estimate of the crop made by an operator who has been known to be 500,000 bales out of the way; and the planters, if they are wise, will devise some method of protecting their interests against speculative vagaries of notorious cotton bears. Overproduction will be remedied by reduction of acreage and diversification of crops, and cotton-planting will be abandoned in less-favored sections as soon as it is found to be permanently unremunerative. There are too many other resources open to the Southern people for the continuance of the present low prices of their chief staple. Those who step down and out will leave standing room for those who remain.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1895.

BIG OUTPUT OF BRITISH COTTON MILLS. The monthly returns of the exports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom were posted on the New-York Cotton Exchange yesterday, and they New-York Cotton Exchange yesterias, and they show that the English spinners are doing a phenomenal business. Shipments of yarns in January were 23,000,000 pounds, against 20,000,000 pounds in December and 18,310,000 pounds in January last year. The exports of cloths for January, 1895, were 465,000,000 yards, against 434,000,000 in December and 461,961,000 yards, against 434,000,000 in December and 461,961,000 per cent larger than a year ago and of cloths I per cent larger. This shows a condition of trade better than public cables had indicated. Believers in cotton predict that fully 9,000,000 bales of American staple will be consumed this year. The prevailing storm and consequent prostration

The prevailing storm and consequent prostration of wires cut off Southern orders and reduced dealings on the Exchange yesterday, but 114,700 bales changed hands. Liverpool advanced further and closed firm. Our market opened 1 point up, advanced 4 more points, then fell off under pressure of interior receipts and the break in stocks, closing 1 point below Thursday. New-Orleans reported Liverpool spinners heavy buyers of spot cotton in that market, Hubbard. Price & Co. say: "There is at the moment no disposition to anticipate a decline in the market, and such buying orders as have come to hand have been filled at an advance, as only those who have a profit on their holdings care to dispose of cotton at present prices, believing that the reduction in acreage will be very extensive throughout the South."

INSURANCE MEN DENY THE STORT.

dispatch from Toronto saying that a Mrs. Harry A dispatch from Toronto saying that a Mrs. Harry
P. Hyams had brought an action against the Mutual
Life Insurance Company to compel it to cancel a
policy of \$50,000 which it had issued on her life was
published yesterday. The dispatch also said that
Mrs. Hyams had requested three other companies
from which policies ranging from \$80,000 to \$30,000 had
been obtained to cancel them, giving as her reason
that she feared her husband, who had persuaded her
to make the applications, intended to kill her for the
insurance money, which amounted in all to \$290,000.
All of the local companies named in the dispatch
positively deny that they have issued any policies on
her life, and the story is in all probability untrue.

Henry Oppenheimer, a wholesale liquor-dealer of No. 110 West One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., was arraigned before Justice McMahon on a charge of forgery preferred by Alfred P. Mead, of the Jesse D. Smith Distilling Company, No. 31 to 35 Stone-st. The complainant says that on January 5 he gave Oppenheimer certain stocks of the Knoxville Cotton Mill Company to dispose of to pay certain claims of the "Old Times" Distilling Comcertain claims of the "Old Times" Distilling Company against the Smith Distilling Company. It is alleged that Oppenheimer collected \$1,500, which he was to place to the Smith Company's credit for the bills payable. He represented that he had paid certain sums of money and assued the proper entries to be made in the books. This Mr. Mead denies, and says that the entries were faise. Oppenheimer, on the other hand, says that he is a member of the firm called the Smith Distilling Company, in proof of which he exhibited a copartnership agreement signed on November 23, 1833, for five years, to take effect on January 1, 1894. He denounces his arrest as an outrage.

CAPTAIN HOOKER RETIRED.